ED 071 835 **THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN SCHOOL: ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS--ADVANCE STATISTICS FOR MANAGEMENT.**
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS (DHEW/OE), WASHINGTON, D.C.
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ABSTRACT

Graphs, maps, and data tables are used to answer various questions about the elementary, secondary, and higher education of the American Indians. Answers to the following questions are given: (1) How many Indian children are in school? Public? Private? Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)? (2) Where are the Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools? (3) What is the concentration of Indian enrollment in each state at the elementary, secondary, and college levels? (4) How do patterns of "racial isolation" differ for Indian and Black pupils? (5) To what extent are Indian pupils in our public schools racially isolated? (6) What is the concentration of Indian enrollment in the large cities? (7) How well do Indian pupils score on achievement tests? (8) In which states are the BIA pupils enrolled? (9) How many Indians are in college? and (10) Where do the Indians go to college? The data used to answer these questions were collected by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office for Civil Rights. (NQ)

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Number 13
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Advance Statistics for Management

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THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN SCHOOL
Answers to Questions---

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

* How many Indian children are in school? Public? Private? Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)?
* Where are the Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools?
* What is the concentration of Indian enrollment in each State?
* How do patterns of "racial isolation" differ for Indian and Black pupils?
* To what extent are Indian pupils in our public schools racially isolated?
* What is the concentration of Indian enrollment in the large cities?
* How well do Indian pupils score on achievement tests?
* In which States are the BIA pupils enrolled?

HIGHER EDUCATION

* How many Indians are in college?
* Where do the Indians go to college?
* What is the concentration of Indian enrollment in the States?

• New data of unusual interest
• Special analyses of new developments
• Statistical highlights on educational issues

CAUTIONS IN INTERPRETING THE DATA

Estimates of the number of Indian pupils, available from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office for Civil Rights, differ because of varying coverage of the surveys for different intended uses of the data.

Program statistics compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs recognized a population of 134,000 Indian students in local public schools in fiscal year 1971, while the Office for Civil Rights, DHEW, monitoring compliance under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, reported from a national survey that 63,000 more than that number were enrolled in fall 1970.

According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to qualify as "Indian," students must have one-fourth or more Indian blood or be a native of Alaska (Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut). However, in the Cherokee Agency, children with less than one-fourth Indian blood enrolled in the tribe may attend Federal schools and be included in the count of Indian students.

In contrast, the Office for Civil Rights includes students considered by themselves, by the school, or by the community to be of American Indian origin.

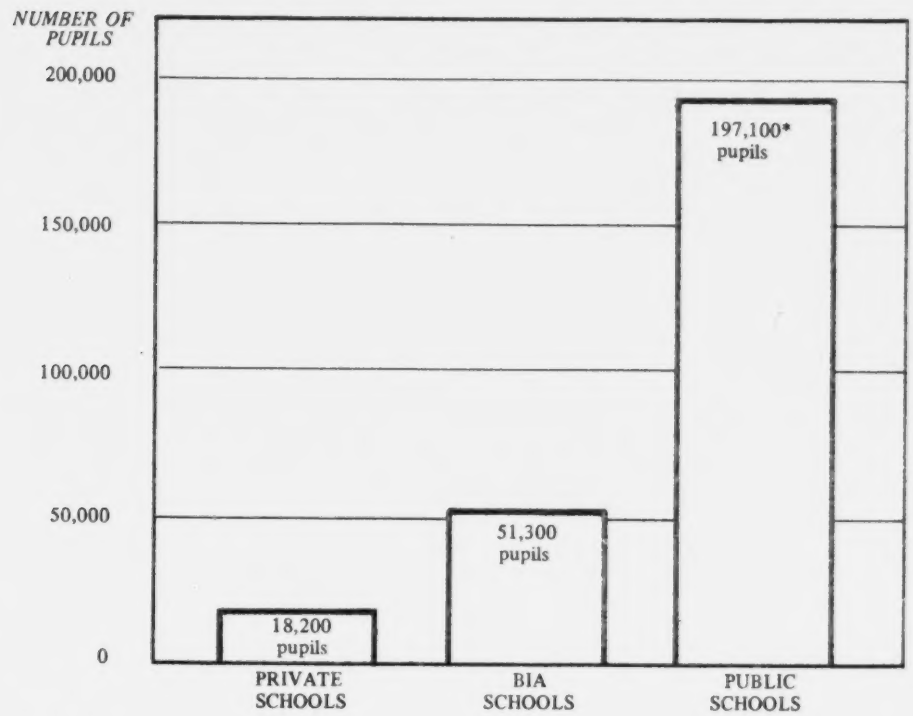
For further information about the data in this report call:
Robert Davies . . . . . 963-6670.

ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION

How many Indians are enrolled in elementary-secondary schools in the United States?

266,600 (fall 1970)

Indian enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by type of control: Fall 1970



Includes 63,000 pupils not included in Bureau of Indian Affairs statistics but identified as Indians by The Office for Civil Rights, Dept. of HEW

Sources of Data:

(1) Dept. of HEW News Release (HEW-A66), June 18, 1971.

(2) Fiscal Year 1971 Statistics Concerning Indian Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1971.

(3) Equality of Educational Opportunity, Office of Education, Dept. of HEW, Washington, D.C., 1966.

(4) Preliminary data, fall 1970 survey of federally funded institutions of higher education, Office for Civil Rights, Dept. of HEW, Washington, D.C., August 1971.

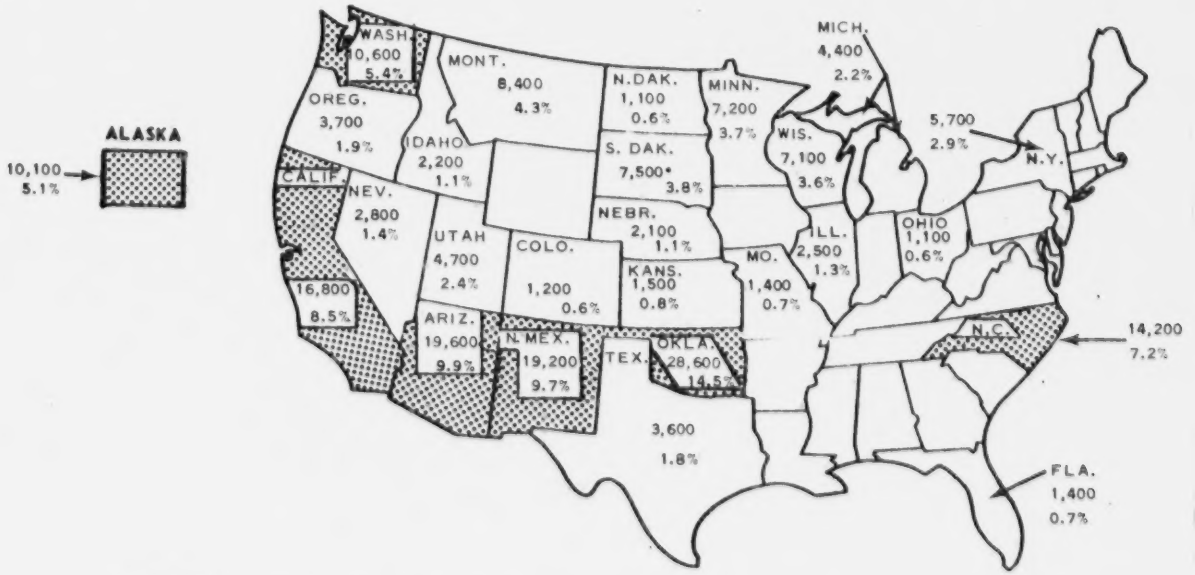
(5) Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Selected Districts, Fall 1970, Office for Civil Rights, Dept. of HEW, Washington, D.C., 1971.

WHERE ARE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL INDIAN PUPILS ENROLLED?

Indian enrollment in local public elementary and secondary schools, by State, and percent of total in each State: Fall 1970

U.S. (49 States and D.C.): 197,000 = 100 percent

(Data shown only for States that enrolled 1,000 or more Indians)



Indicates the seven States with the largest Indian enrollment. These States enroll 60 percent of the Indians in our public schools.

Source: Dept. of HEW News Release (HEW-A66), June 18, 1971.

*Due to the use of different South Dakota school districts in the samples for 1968 and 1970, total Indian public school enrollment in the State was overstated in 1968 and understated in 1970.

WHAT IS THE CONCENTRATION OF INDIAN ENROLLMENT IN THE STATES?

Indian enrollment in local public schools as a percent of total State local public school enrollment, by State: Fall 1970

Percent for the Nation (49 States and D.C.): 0.4%

Indian enrollment amounted to 5 percent or more of total State public school enrollment in only five States:

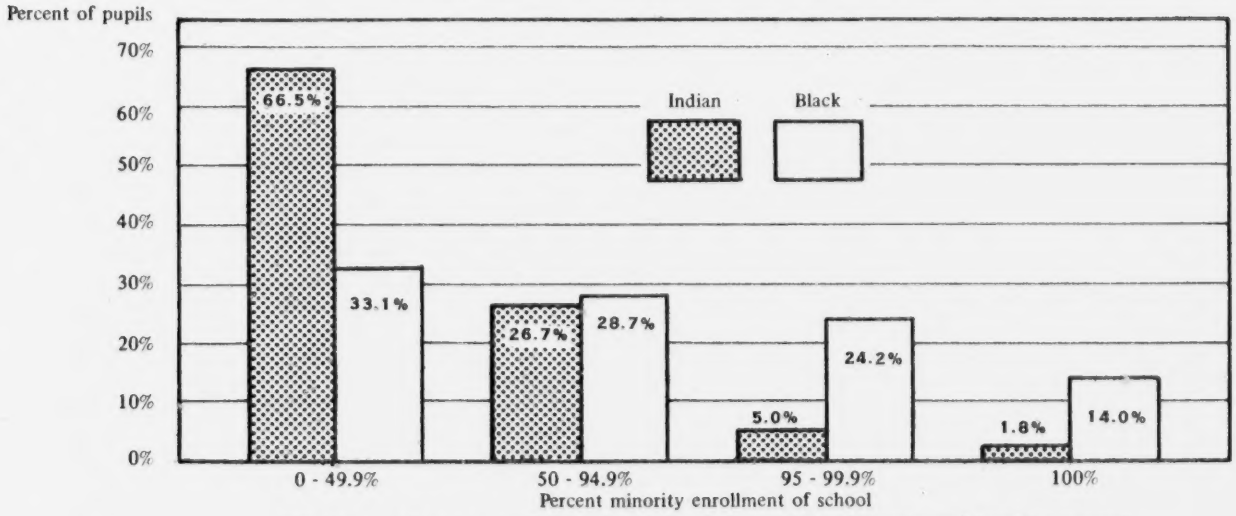
1. Alaska
2. New Mexico
3. Montana
4. Oklahoma
5. South Dakota

7.5% or more - 1 State
5.0 - 7.4% - 4 States
2.5 - 4.9% - 1 State
0.4 - 2.4% - 12 States
Less than 0.4% - 31 States and D.C.

Source: Dept. of HEW News Release (HEW-A66), June 18, 1971.

HOW DO PATTERNS OF RACIAL ISOLATION DIFFER FOR INDIAN AND BLACK PUPILS?

Percent of Indian and Black pupils enrolled in public schools at increasing levels of isolation: Fall 1970



(Minority enrollment = enrollment of American Indians, Blacks, Orientals, and Spanish-surnamed)

1. Two-thirds of the public school Indian pupils were in schools where minority enrollment was less than half of total enrollment; only 33 percent of the Black children were in these schools.

2. Only 7 percent of the Indian pupils were in schools where minority enrollment was 95 percent or more of total enrollment; 38 percent of the Black students were in these schools.

3. If Indians enrolled in Bureau of Indian Affairs and in public schools are jointly considered, then:

   52 percent of the Indians were in 0-49.9 percent minority schools
   21 percent of the Indians were in 50-94.9 percent minority schools
    4 percent of the Indians were in 95-99.9 percent minority schools
   22 percent of the Indians were in 100 percent minority schools

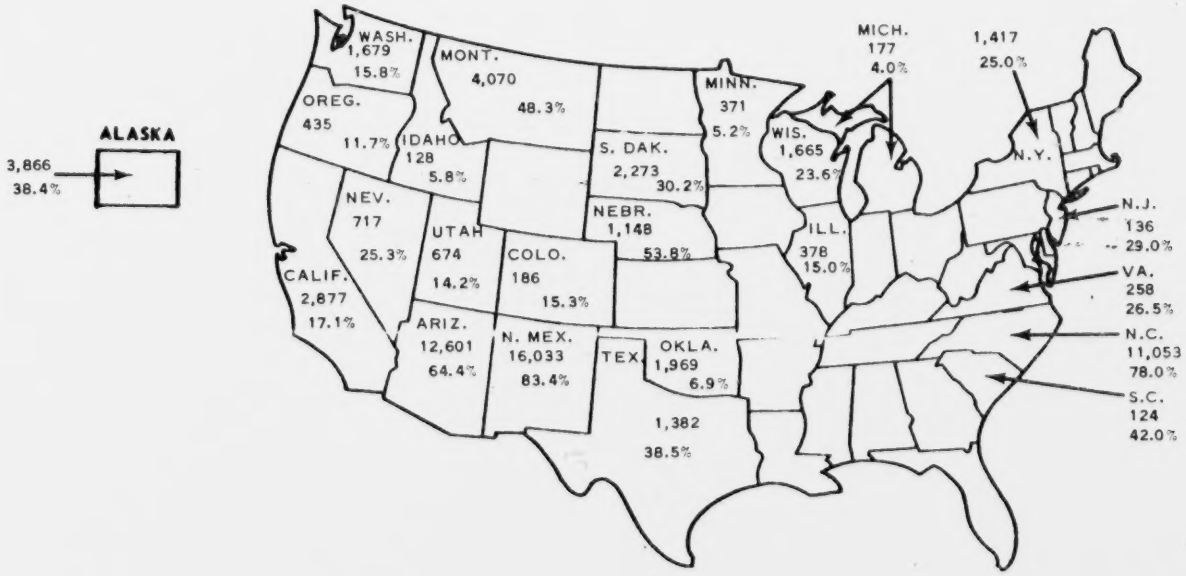
4. The Nation's 100 largest school districts enrolled only 11 percent of the Indian pupils in the public schools but 32 percent of the Black pupils.

Source: Dept. of HEW News Release (HEW-A66), June 18, 1971.

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE INDIAN PUPILS IN OUR LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACIALLY ISOLATED?

A. Number and percent of Indian pupils enrolled in local public elementary and secondary schools where half or more of the pupils were of a minority group: Fall 1970

(Data shown only for States that enrolled 100 or more Indian pupils in such schools; pupils enrolled in BIA schools are not included.)



Comparisons of "racial isolation" enrollment with total Indian enrollment in the local public schools of the States indicate:

1. More than 75 percent of the public school Indian pupils in New Mexico and in North Carolina were in schools where half or more of the pupils were of a minority group.

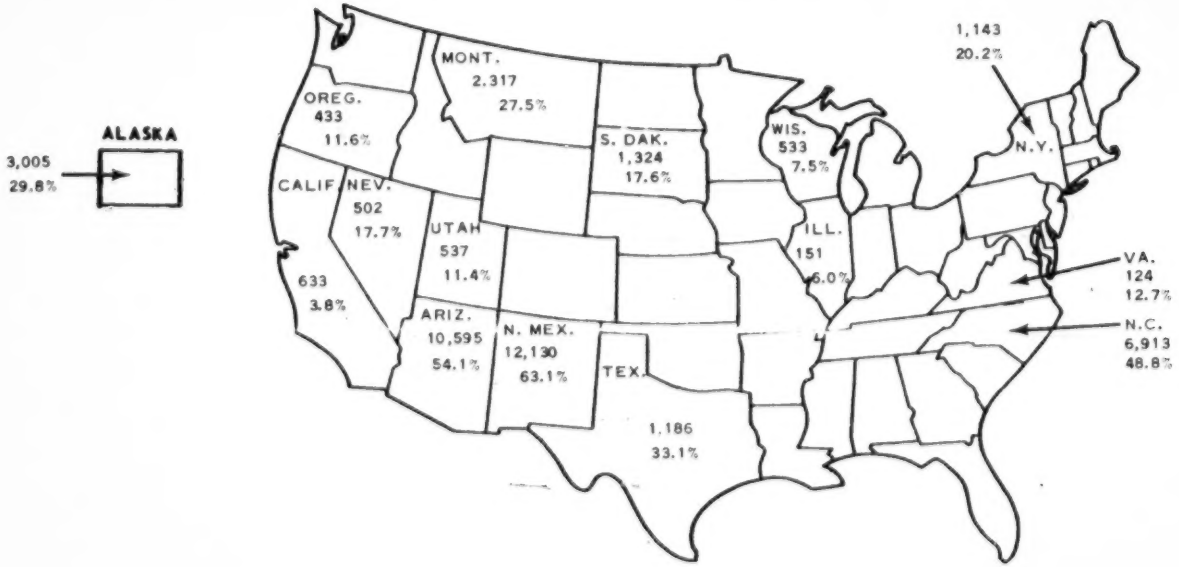
2. From 35 to 65 percent of the Indian pupils in Arizona, Nebraska, Montana, South Carolina, Texas, and Alaska public schools were in schools where half or more of the pupils were of a minority group.

Source: Dept. of HEW News Release (HEW-A66), June 18, 1971.

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE INDIAN PUPILS IN OUR LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACIALLY ISOLATED?

B. Number and percent of Indian pupils enrolled in local public elementary and secondary schools where 80 percent or more of the pupils were of a minority group: Fall 1970

(Data shown only for States that enrolled 100 or more Indian pupils in such schools; pupils enrolled in BIA schools are not included.)



Nearly half or more of the public school Indian pupils in New Mexico, Arizona, and North Carolina were in 80 percent-or-more minority schools.

Source: Dept. of HEW News Release (HEW-A66), June 18, 1971.

WHAT IS THE CONCENTRATION OF INDIAN ENROLLMENT IN THE LARGE CITIES?

In fall 1970 about 13 percent of the public school Indian pupils in the Nation (49 States and D.C.) were in the large cities (100,000 or more population). The following cities together accounted for over half the large-city Indian enrollment:

City	Number of Indians Enrolled	Percent of Total City Enrollment
Tulsa, Okla.	2,435	3.1%
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,413	3.4%
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,985	3.0%
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1,827	2.2%
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,123	0.2%
Chicago, Ill.	1,042	0.2%
Seattle, Wash.	827	1.0%
Phoenix, Ariz.	801	2.0%
Milwaukee, Wis.	726	0.5%

Source: Derived from the Directory of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools in Selected Districts, Fall 1970, Office for Civil Rights, Dept. of HEW, Washington, D.C., 1971.

HOW WELL DO INDIAN PUPILS SCORE ON ACHIEVEMENT TESTS?

Estimated median achievement test scores for 1st- and 12th-grade pupils, by racial and ethnic group: United States, fall 1965

Test	Racial or ethnic group					
	Puerto Rican	Indian American	Mexican American	Oriental American	Negro	White
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Grade:						
Nonverbal	45.8	53.0	50.1	56.6	43.4	54.1
Verbal	44.9	47.8	46.5	51.6	45.4	53.2
12th Grade:						
Nonverbal	43.3	47.1	45.0	51.6	40.9	52.0
Verbal	43.1	43.7	43.8	49.6	40.9	52.1
Reading	42.6	44.3	44.2	48.8	42.2	51.9
Mathematics	43.7	45.9	45.5	51.3	41.8	51.8
General information	41.7	44.7	43.3	49.0	40.6	52.2
Average of the 5 tests	43.1	45.1	44.4	50.1	41.1	52.0

NOTE.—This table presents the results of standard achievement tests of certain intellectual skills such as reading, writing, calculating, and problem solving. The tests were designed to measure the skills which are the most important in our society for getting a good job and moving up to a better one, and for full participation in an increasingly technical world.

The scores in each test were standardized so that the average over the national sample equaled 50 and the standard deviation equaled 10. This means that for all pupils in the Nation, about 16 percent would score below 40 and about 16 percent would score above 60.

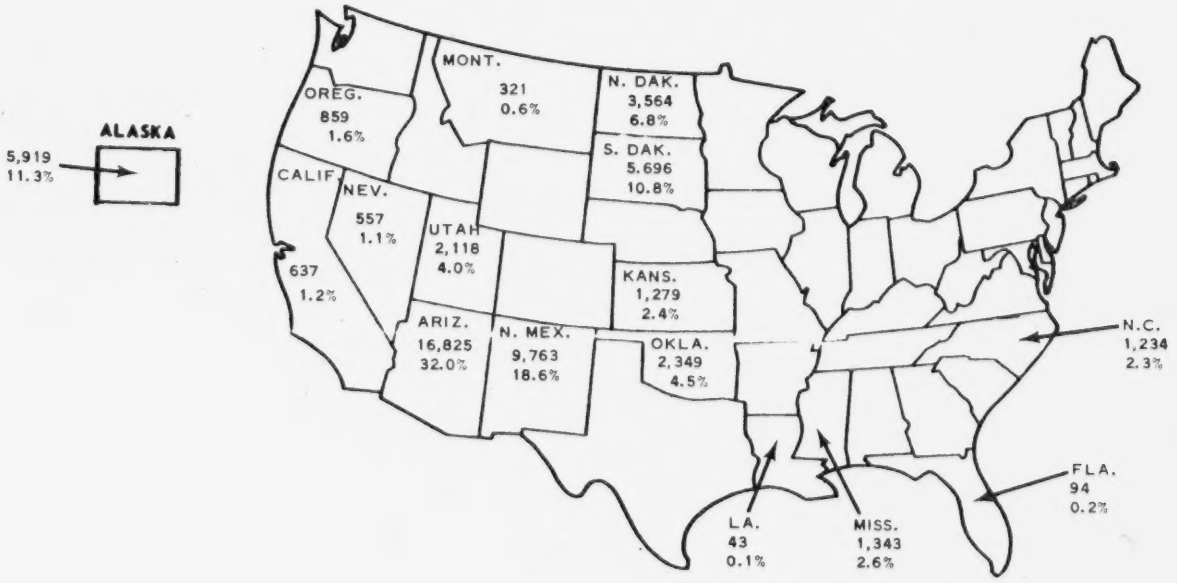
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Commissioner's report on *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, July 2, 1966.

Achievement test scores for Indians in grades 1 and 12 were lower than scores for Whites and Oriental Americans but were higher than scores for Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Negroes.

IN WHICH STATES ARE THE BIA SCHOOL PUPILS?

Indian enrollment in Federal Indian Schools, by State, and percent of total in each State: 1970-71

Total 52,591* = 100%



1. Nearly 80 percent of the total number of Indian pupils in BIA schools were in five States:

    1. Arizona
    2. New Mexico
    3. Alaska
    4. South Dakota
    5. North Dakota

2. Arizona and New Mexico accounted for over half of the BIA enrollment.

* Includes 1,279 Indian students at Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kans.

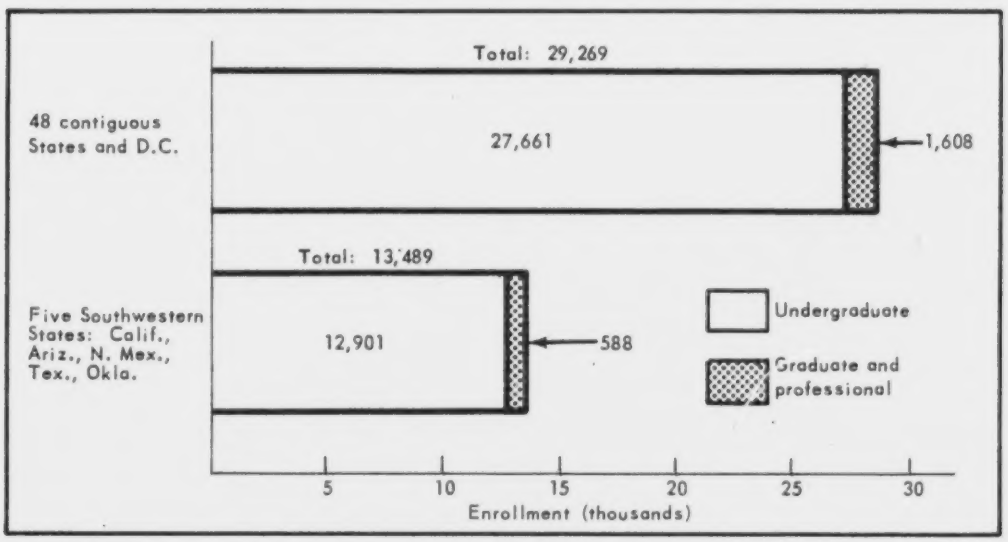
Source: Fiscal Year 1971 Statistics Concerning Indian Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1971.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The following data are based on information compiled from compliance reports submitted to the Office for Civil Rights, Dept. of HEW. Figures on enrollment in federally funded institutions of higher education are for the 48 contiguous States and D.C.; Alaska and Hawaii were excluded from the survey. Also excluded was BIA-run Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kans.

How many Indians are in college?

Full-time students in fall 1970:



Almost half of total Indian higher education enrollment is found in five States: California, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Professional school enrollment in fall 1970 included:

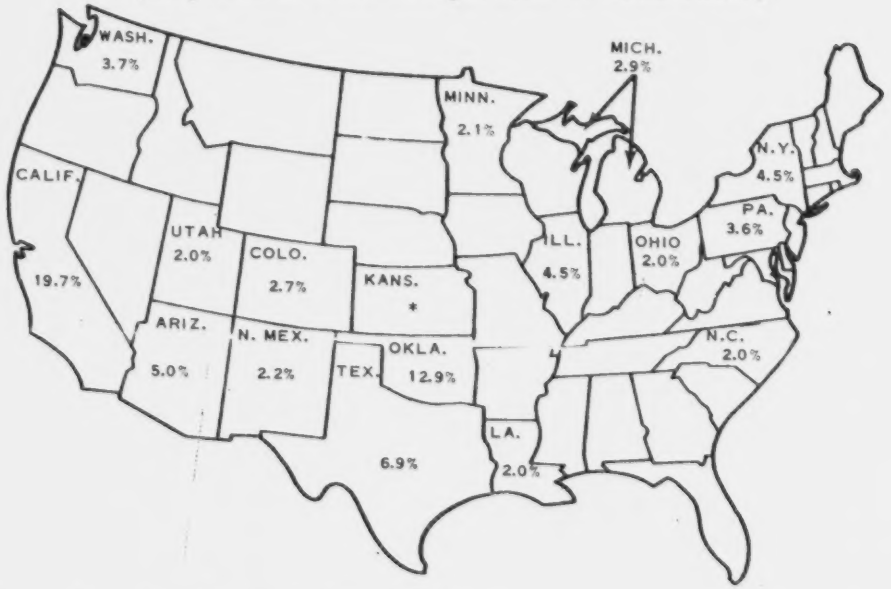
47 Indian medical students
21 Indian dental students
193 Indian law students

Indian full-time students represented 3.9 percent of the total Indian population in 1970, while white and black full-time students made up 2.9 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, of their population groups. The short life expectancy of Indians compared with that of whites and blacks influences the above percentages.

WHERE DO THE INDIANS GO TO COLLEGE?

Percent of total Indian undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education in selected States: Fall 1970

Contiguous U.S. = 27,661 = 100%
(Only States with 2.0 percent or more shown)



Over three-fourths of the Indian students were enrolled in 16 States.

Half of the Indian students in these States were attending college in:

1. California
2. Oklahoma
3. Texas

California enrolled nearly 20 percent of the Nation's Indian undergraduates.

* Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence (enrollment = 1,279 in 1970-71), was not included in the Office for Civil Rights survey of federally funded institutions.

Source: Preliminary data, fall 1970 survey of federally funded institutions of higher education, Office for Civil Rights, Dept. of HEW, Washington, D.C., August 1971.

WHAT IS THE CONCENTRATION OF INDIAN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT IN THE STATES?

Percent of total State undergraduate enrollment in selected States that was Indian: Fall 1970

(Only States with 1.0 percent or more shown)

The largest impact of Indians in college was in the Southwestern States of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Only five other States had as much as 1 percent Indian undergraduate enrollment.

* Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, not included in the Office for Civil Rights survey, enrolled 1,279 students in 1970-71, 2.1 percent of total undergraduate enrollment in Kansas.

Source: Preliminary data, fall 1970 survey of federally funded institutions of higher education, Office for Civil Rights, Dept. of HEW, Washington, D.C., August 1971.